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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,424.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Duplicate Copies ..... Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Shaw, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 12th February 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	...	Feb. 12	Leaves Tuticorin	...	Feb. 20
,, Ratnagherry	...	13	,, Colombo	...	21
,, Vingorla	...	13	,, Galle	...	22
,, Goa	...	14	,, Cochin	...	23
,, Carwar	...	14	,, Madras	...	27
,, Mangalore	...	15	,, Coconada	...	29
,, Cananore	...	16	,, Vizagapatam	...	March 1
,, Tellicherry	...	16	,, Bimlipatam	...	1
,, Calicut	...	17	,, Calingapatam	...	2
,, Beypore	...	17	,, Coringa	...	2
,, Cochin	...	18	,, False Point	...	3
,, Alleppey	...	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	...	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MOHAMMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	...	Feb. 11	Leaves BUSREH	...	Mar. 1
,, Kurrachee	...	18	,, Mahomrah	...	1
,, Muscat	...	20	,, Fao	...	2
,, Bunder Abbas	...	20	,, Bushire	...	3
,, Linga	...	22	,, Linga	...	8
,, Bahrein	...	23	,, Bunder Abbas	...	10
,, Bushire	...	24	,, Muscat	...	11
,, Fao	...	26	,, Guader	...	13
,, Mahomrah	...	26	,, Kurrachee	...	17
Arrive at BUSREH	...	27	Arrives BOMBAY	...	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connexion with the weekly service from England, will, Meeting the Full Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

The S. S. KURRACHEE, 570 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th February 1876, at 3 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY, on the 26th, } of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£24	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	6	
Messina	50	34	16	
Naples	50	34	16	
Leghorn	50	34	16	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	With food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 7 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 14th February 1876.
PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY DAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 5th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board;

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information; rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Subattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.
EUROPA	3277	496	1st Jan.	5th Jan.
UTOPIA	3731	676	22nd Jan.	26th Jan.
MAORDONIA	3272	496	19th Feb.	26th Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being announced according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th January 1876.

"WILSON" LANE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to

LIVERPOOL is reduced to ..... Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Fm.	1876.	
THIBET	C. H. Rasley	2593	400	7th	—Suez, &c.	
PEKIN	A. B. Norton	2726	450	14th	—Southampton	
KASHGAR	E. Baker	2621	450	21st	—Suez, &c.	
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3731	600	28th	—Southampton, March.	
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th	—Suez, &c.	
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th	—Southampton.	
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	2910	4 0	20th	—Suez, &c.	
PERIM	W. Woolcott	2277	600	27th	—Southampton.	

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy Baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRIBERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, (2,589 Tons, and 460 E.P.) will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any class of option, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th January 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 494 H. P., Captain J. R. McKay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

HARRISON LINE.
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HISTORIAN, 1,302 Tons Register, sailing on or about 9th instant, has superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Saloon amidships.

FARE Rs. 400 (exclusive of Wines and Spirits). For passage and further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, rich engraved glassware, Elkington's best plated and rich crockery ware, very handsome English carpets, valuable collection of [illegible] and rare plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at [illegible] mentioned place, the very valuable [illegible] furniture, plated, glass and [illegible] B. Bishop, Esq., [illegible] hereafter. Catalogues will be [illegible] 4 days before the day of [illegible]

[illegible] handsome household [illegible] are, piano, by "Ivdl [illegible] Street, Fort, near the [illegible] Hab Hotel.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 8th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c. The property of W. M. Waite, Esq. The same comprises rich cut glass, wines, dinner, and dessert services, plated ware, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as set of dining tables, side board, dumb waiters, dining room chairs, circular pier, work, and writing tables, easy, folding and drawing room chairs, conversation and half backed sofas, chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, a mahogany grand square piano by "Ivory & Francis" screens, lamps, pictures, flower vases, carpets, four posts bed stead, camp cots, childs cot, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, cloths press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues are not published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate English-built open Carriage by "Walker," a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, sets of English Double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 12th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class Piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) a first class English built Barouche, a Light English built office Brougham, a pair of handsome grey Australian carriage horses, a serviceable Bay Australian Brougham Horse, choice plants, &c., at No. 43, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and hand ome household furniture plated glass and porcelainware, piano carriages horses, plants, &c., at Gamdevi Hill.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Dr. T. G. HEWLETT.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, grey choties.
An invoice of handsome kerosine oil hanging table lamps.
800 Marathi school atlasses.
50 ,, hanging maps of the World.

SALE OF ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th day of February, sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned Jewellery belonging to the estate of the late A. F. Shepherd, Esq., viz., gold bracelets, brooches, lockets gold watch with chain, earrings, necklace, studs and links, tigerclaw carring and brooches, rings, Delhi made silver brooches and flower holder, silver tea spoons, Chubbs' box, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder, 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD SONAPORE LANE.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above premises, by order of the Trustees of Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Bomanjee Khodadad Eranee, the valuable landed property No. 80.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement of dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Old Sonapore Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 371 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Pandoorung Casinathjee, and by the Oart of Nana Moroba, on the west by the Sor apore gully and partly by the house of Sawitreebai Khakhus Eranee, on the north by the house of Sawitreebai, on the south by the home of Kasinath Govind and [illegible] house of Khodabkus Eranee.

[illegible] and conditions of sale apply to the [illegible] Auctioneers, Victoria Building, P. ree Bazaar, Fort, or

[illegible] JOHNSTON & Co.

[illegible] BERRIES, BUTLER AND SONS, [illegible] Warranted, [illegible] Bros. Rs. 25 [illegible] 27

Extra Fine ..... ,, ,, 30

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL-BODIED ..... per Doz. Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	per Doz.	Qts.	Rs.	30
Do. do.	,,	Pts.	,,	16
Do. do. Nonpareil	,,	Qts.	,,	38
Do. do. do.	,,	Pts.	,,	20
CHAMPAGNE, Dry, Ewald & Co.'s	,,	Qts.	,,	34
Do. do.	,,	Pts.	,,	18

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MELLI[illegible]

FOR FREE [illegible]

LIEBIG'S INFANTS [illegible]

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult-patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where Liebig's Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine steamer EARL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 200 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL about the 20th February. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL IN THE BEGINNING OF MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,086 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL early in March.

This Steamer has been built expressly for the Trade and has superior accommodation for 30 First-Class Passengers, and being very fast, may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

B. Y. C. REGATTA, TUESDAY, 8TH FEB.

THE FLAGSHIP and MARK BOATS have been placed in position to give Boats entered for the Regatta, the opportunity of going over the course to-day.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

7th February, 1876.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

MONDAY, THE 7TH, THURSDAY, THE 10TH, AND FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

AND

PROFESSOR FAY

IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Their extraordinary powers have been witnessed by all the CROWNED HEADS and SCIENTIFIC MEN of EUROPE and AMERICA. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Doors open at 8-30. Séances to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs.	4
Unreserved Seats	,,	2
Gallery	,,	1

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

Applications for private Séances to be made to SOUNDY & Co., where particulars as to terms may be ascertained.

TO-MORROW NIGHT! TO-MORROW NIGHT!!

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

TO-MORROW EVENING (TUESDAY), the GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS will perform most extraordinary ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC FEATS, the HORSES having been trained by the late Mr. Dickman, of America.

A European Gentleman having arrived from Calcutta as a CLOWN, will amuse the audience THIS EVENING. Every satisfaction will be given by him.

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

Doors open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs.	3	0	
Second Class	,,	2	0	
Third Class	,,	1	0	

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.

VIVAT REGINA!

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

PROGRAMME of SPORTS to be held in Rotten Row, on THURSDAY next, commencing punctually at 4-30 P.M.

4-30—100 yards flat.
4-45—Pony Race, about ½ mile flat.
5-0—251 yards Handicap.
5-15—150 yards Hurdles (10 Flights).
5 30—French and English. Bombay Gymkhana v. Officers of the Fleet 12 aside.
5-45—Pony Hurdle Race (6 Flights), about ½ a mile.
6-0—Pick-a-back Race, 50 yards.

The Races are open to Members of the Gymkhana and Officers of the Fleet.

The entrance for each Race will be Rs. 2; the prizes consisting of the entrance money and Rs. 10 added. In the event of there being less than five entries for any one Race, no money will be added. Entries to be made on the ground.

N. OLIVER,
C. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 253 of 1874.

RUSTOMJEE NAOROJEE KANGA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RUBIKABAI and DHAKABAI *alias* JALIKABAI, widows of RUBIN JOSEPH GUDKER, deceased, ELIZER RUBIN, and UZZEL RUBIN, Infant Sons and ABEGALBAI and RAHEBAI, Infant Daughters of the said RUBIN JOSEPH GUDKER, by their Guardian *ad litem* L. A. WATKINS ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the DECREE AND ORDER made herein on the seventh of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the Immoveable Properties hereinafter described will be put up for SALE at the premises by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Undersigned in Four Lots on the respective days and time hereinafter mentioned.

LOT No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1876, at 4 P.M.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground with two houses standing thereon, situate at Omerkhady First Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by a passage or lane and the house of Balgovind Hurgovind, on or towards the West by a passage or lane and the house of Wittoba Mistry, on or towards the North by a public road, and on or towards the South by the house of Mahomed Ally Jewajee, and assessed under Nos. 37 and 39 respectively.

LOT No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February 1876 at 4-30 P.M.

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a public road called Nowrojee Hill Road, on or towards the North by the house of Bhima Shivajee Cooly, on or towards the South by the house of Moolvie Mahomedaly Sheikh and assessed under No. 198.

LOT No. 3.

On WEDNESDAYS, the 1st day of March, 1876, at 4 P.M.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Omerkhady, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty feet in length and twenty-five feet in breadth; and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Rahia Silva, on or towards the West by the house of Rahika Gudker, on or towards the North by the house of Dawoodjee Ianjee, and on or towards the South by public passage, and assessed under No 71.

LOT No. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1876, at 4-30 P.M.

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Omerkhady Pakady Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of [illegible] on or towards the West by the house of [illegible] on or towards the North by the house of [illegible] and on or towards the South by the house of [illegible] and assessed under No. 70.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of January 1876.

W. ADAMS,
Special Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CLARETS.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF THESE EXCELLENT CLARETS JUST TO HAND.

MEDOC VIEUX	per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	11	0
Ditto	,, Pts.	,,	6	8
MARGAUX	,, Pts.	,,	18	0
ST. JULIEN	,, Pts.	,,	10	0
Ditto	,, Pts.	,,	10	0

STILL HOCK.

BODENHEIMER	per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	15	0
NIERSTEINER	,, Pints	,,	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	,, Quarts	,,	22	0
Do.	,, Pints	,,	12	0
MARCOBRUNNER	,, Quarts	,,	26	0
Do.	,, Pints	,,	14	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, Quarts	,,	28	0
Do.	,, Pints	,,	15	0
HOCHHEIMER	,, Quarts	,,	32	0
Do.	,, Pints	,,	17	0

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of further supplies of GYMKHANA KIT, which have been carefully selected by Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & Co., for whose manufactures they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing materials, and whose practical knowledge secures to constituents advantages rarely obtainable in India.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this kit at a small increase on English retail rates guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best manufacture.

REVISED LIST, 1ST OCTOBER 1875.

CASH RATES.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 0
Do. Double do. for Club use ... ,,	3 8

BATS.

All Cane	10	12
Single Cane	9	0
Double Cane	10	0
Single Whalebone	9	0
Double Do.	10	8
Match Bats, best selected	6	0
Do. do. for practice	5	0
Presentation Bats	16	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5	0		
Gauntlets Extra Quality for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ... ,,	6	4		
LEG GUARDS.				
Guards—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin	6	0	to	7 8
STUMPS, &c.				
Stumps, best, with and without brass tops and iron points, from	5	0	to	9 0
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plaited poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	16	0		
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 upwards, from	7	0	to	10 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality ..... per dozen	1	12		
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from ...	2	8	to	10 0
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	2	4		
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition ..... each	0	12		

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malings.

Racket Bats, of best quality ...	10	0	
Do. do. Cane Handled ...	12	0	
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1	0	
Five do.	3	8	
Racket Shoes best quality	10	0	
Do. Presses ..... from	6 8	to	10 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9	0

GOLF KIT.

From the celebrated maker, "Tom Morris," of St. Andrew's, Scotland.

Play Clubs ..... each	2	12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons ..... ,,	3	0
Putters ..... ,,	2	12
Cleek and Irons ..... ,,	4	0
Balls ..... per dozen	9	0
Golfer's Manual ..... each	1	0
Play Heads, &c. ..... ,,	2	0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 5	7	0
Do. do. do. 6 ..... ,,	8	0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins ..... at per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1	8
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1	0

Weights 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair (The Galvanzed-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD AND LAWN TENNIS KIT. FISHING, AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

Will perform in Bombay for a short Season, COMMENCING TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, WITH BOUCICAULT'S GRAND IRISH SENSATIONAL DRAMA IN THREE ACTS, OF THE

COLLEEN BAWN;

OR

THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN.

Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis as Eily O'Connor.
Mr. Geo. W. Carey as Myles-na-Coppaleen.

The Evening's Entertainment will consist of the Grand Irish Sensational Drama of the

COLLEEN BAWN.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Hardress Cregan	Mr. Henry Aveling.
Kyle Daly	Mr. Lionel Harding.
Father Tom	Mr. W. H. Wallace.
Mr. O'Moore	Mr. Harry Burton.
Mr. Corrigan	Mr. R bert C. Cottier.
Hyland Cregh	Mr. Thomas Palmer.
Myles-Na-Coppaleen	Mr. George W. Carey.
Danny Mann	Mr. M. Comerford.
Servant	Master Geo. Bryer.
Corporal	Mr. Edward West.
Miss Cregan	Miss Rosa Cooper.
Anne Chute	Miss Tilly Earl.
Eily O'Connor	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis
Sheelah	Miss Agnes Beuron.

Act 1st.—The Residence of Mrs. Cregan on the Banks of the Killarney—The Gap of Dunloe at an hour before sunrise. The interior of Eily's Cottage on Muckross Head.

Act 2nd.—The Gap on Dunloe—a room in Mrs. Cregan's house —Interior of Eily's Cottage—an old Weir Bridge on the Woodcon the verge of the Lake—Exterior of Myle's Shanty—a Cave.

Act 3rd.—Interior of an Irish Cottage—a Room in Castle Chute—The exterior of Myle's Shanty—The outside of Castle Chute—Ball-room in Castle Chute.

Leader of Orchestra	Mr. Charles A. Boyd.
Scenic Artist	Mr. G. Perr man.
Mechanist	Mr Harry Pitt.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Pit	,,	3
Gallery	,,	1

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SECRETARY and MANAGER for the BYCULLA CLUB. Salary Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 5TH FEB., 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened, dull, sales 10,000 bales, spot quotations showing a further decline of 1/16d per lb. in Fair Dhollers and Fair Orms, while for arrivals prices were also easier, private telegrams reporting sales of Fair Omrawuttee, nothing below to be tendered, February-March shipment via Canal at 6 7/16d. per lb.

To-day's market opened and closed steady, but Surats are still very dull, and the sales are only estimated at 3,000 bales, prices unchanged.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total of all kinds	2,930,000	2,768,440	2,836,850
„ „ Surats	460,000	606,710	672,750

The figures for the U. K. alone are :—

	1876	1875	1874
Stock in Liverpool... ...	745,000	772,660	635,940
„ London	68,250	126,200	188,906
American Afloat	360,000	263,000	341,000
East Indian do.	80,000	144,000	104,000
	1,193,250	1,305,860	1,269,846
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6 13-16d.	7¾d.	8¾d.
„ Fair Dhollers ...	4 7-16d.	5¼d.	6d.
Difference	2⅜	2½	3⅛

From New York, yesterday's telegram quotes Gold and Exchange on London unaltered, Mid-Upland on the spot is given at 12¾ cents an advance of ⅛, and April Shipment at 13 7/16 cents an advance of 1 cent per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts.....	128,000	108,000	149,000
„ Exports to U.K.....	54,000	58,000	79,000
„ „ Continent ..	45,000	57,000	35,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	3,074,000	2,636,000	2,698,000
„ Exports to U. K. „ „	1,029,000	1,041,000	954,000
„ „ Continent „ „	614,000	420,000	453,000
„ Stocks at the Ports.....	925,000	839,000	815,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was still reported dull, but without alteration in prices either for goods or yarns. Reuter's statement of the exports of Goods and Yarns from England for India during January, shows comparatively large supplies for Bombay of Gray Goods and Yarns, but for Calcutta shipments are moderate all round.

The London Coffee Market yesterday was firm but unaltered as regards price, and Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were quoted the same as on Thursday. At the Tanned Skin sales, Reuter reports that there were 1,221,000 offered, goat skins were ¼d. to 1d. lower, sheep skins irregular, medium qualities 1d. per lb. lower.

Consols to day were still quoted at 94¼, French Rentes 104¾.

The Market rate of discount in London is ½ per cent. below the Bank minimum, which is an advance of ½ since Wednesday last. In all probability this has been caused by the slightly less favourable Bank return of Thursday and does not indicate any further adverse move in the Money Market.

Reuter confirms the information respecting the next allotment of Council drafts which we published yesterday, viz :—that on the 16th instant only £500,000 will be allotted. This, however, has had no effect whatever on STERLING EXCHANGE which so far from having been rendered firmer thereby, has been extremely weak, with a decline of ¼d. per rupee. In the morning rates opened at yesterday's closing level and the Banks were drawers at 1s. 8¼d. for demand and 1s. 9¼d. for 6 months' sight, but there soon proved to be more buyers than sellers, and at the close the best quotations obtainable for Bank Paper were 1s. 8¾d. and 1s. 9½d. respectively. Of Credits there were very few sellers and although 1s. 9½d, and then 1s. 9-3/16d. was named in the morning, houses held for 1s. 9½d. which was established in the afternoon and at the close favourite paper was saleable for the whole of this month's delivery at that figure. For three months' sight documents we quote 1s. 9 3-16d. per rupee.

On Calcutta there is no change. We quote demand 99 15-16, 60 days' sight 99¾ nominal. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous quotations.

The Share Market to day has been particularly quiet with next to nothing doing. The only change in prices is an advance of Rs. 15 per share in Dhurrumsey Spinning and Fleming Spinning Cos.

COTTON has been very dull at a further decline of Rs. 2 per Candy with very few buyers. Ginned Broach has been bought at Rs. 198½ per Candy half pressed and there are sellers of Fair Omrawuttee full pressed at Rs. 147. Good Fair at Rs. 168, and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 174 per Candy full pressed. These rates would about admit of operating to cover at Liverpool arrival prices, but the difficulty is to effect sales on the other side on any terms.

FREIGHTS are duller than ever. The Bellona s.s. has been put on the berth for Liverpool, and rates have accordingly declined to £1-17-6 for Wheat and £2 per ton for Cotton, nor is there any great amount of business doing at that. By Sail £2-5 is still the nominal rate.

PIECE GOODS are quite stagnant so far as any business doing from first hand is concerned, and prices are nominally unchanged, but really lower to sell by a half anna per piece.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons, Captain J. L., Kretschetz, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE WARREN HASTINGS, 566 tons, Captain W. G. Wooldridge, will sail to day for Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. G. Sterner, as a passengor.

THE BARQUE VILLE DE MARSEILLES, 576 tons, Captain Let, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Marseilles (December 11th), brought a cargo of 9,877 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Mackie, Mr. Hart, a Lady, and one hundred and sixty-seven deck passengers.

THE S. STANDARD, 1,075 tons, Captain D. Blacklaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shield (Dec. 21st) calling at Jeddah and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of coals, 7 horses, and five hundred and thirty seven pilgrims as passengers.

THE S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. A Hansard, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Aden (January 26th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Macpherson, four native gentlemen and two hundred and twenty nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KHANDALA, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Wicks, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Col Spurway and servants. Mackie, Mr. Hart, a Lady, and one hundred and sixty-seven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.' s. s. SUMATRA, 1,466 tons, Captain J. Almond, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Etter-bank and child, Mr. and Miss Patterson, Private Thomson, Mr. H. Hyder, Mr. Hain, Dr. and Mrs. Dundas and child, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Carril, Mr. J. R. Carril, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Brook, and Miss Campbell. For Sydney.—Mr. C. H. Newton, and Mr. H. Cooper. For Adelaide.—Private J. Rivers.

ARRIVALS.

Feby.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Akola (s)	Hansard ...	Aden, Jan 26.
6	Standard(s).....	Blacklaw ...	Shield. Dec 21.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Goa, Feb 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feby.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
5	Norwood	Nottrass	Moulmein.
	Beaulieuch	Webster	London.
	Dumbula (s).....	Wicks	Coast and Calcutta.
	Sumatra (s).....	Almond	Australia &c.
	Night Hawk	Krokstede ...	Calcutta.

The Barque Warren Hastings, Wooldridge, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
1	Precurseur (s).....	Senaine	Bordeaux, Nov 27.
2	Tibre (s)	Girard	Point de Galle, Jan 27.
	C. of Southerland(s)	Wallace	London, Dec 25.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.			
1	Ethiopia (s).....	.....	.....
	Madras (s)	.....	.....
	Anglesea	.....	.....
	Dalcarlia (s).....	.....	.....
	Fathe Shah Allum..	.....	.....
2	Ooria (s)	.....	.....
	Star of Denmark ...	.....	.....

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rinaldo s, 2,600 packages myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 39 bales cotton, Gothamund Cheenaram; 68 bales, cotton, Valjee Ranchord.

Historian s, 491 bundles coir rope, Veerchund Henras; 55 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 50 bales wool, Hur idass Gangjee; 32 bales cotton, Bhimrow Bhagjee, 10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Pamnati and Co; 65 bal s co ton Lawjee Jadowjee; 25 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 7,000 bags linse d, Finlay Scott and Co.

Earl Kine s, 1,000 packets myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 360 bales cotton and 1,334 bages linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Rutton ey Purbut; 46 bales cotton, Gocouldass Cullianjee, 2,180 bundles coir yarn, Talub Arbee. Menzaleh s, 2,900 bundles coir yarn, Talub Arbee.

FOR LONDON.

Morayshire 255 cwts coir yarn, Royzee Ameerchund.

Thibet s, 7 boxes gold coins, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 2 boxes gold and silver bars, The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR HAVRE.

Elhool s, 150 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES

Calipso s, 2,550 bags groundnuts 1,000 bags teaseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s. 3 cases cochineal, Gulamhoosein Johumahamed; 21 packages clover, Hoosonbhoy Thavur and Co; 5 cases peacock feathers; Rundlee Sewjee; 71 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaleck; 51 chests opium, N J Abraham; 17 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co.; 21 chests opium, S N Talatee; 8 chests opium, Jusras Cadurnath 40 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 100 chests opium, Tetta and Co; 254 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15½ chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 chests opium, Daloorams Sewpursad.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s, 5 chests opium, Shamjee Nar ranjee; 33 chest opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·931
Temperature of the Air.....	74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	65·7
Dew Point	60·6
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·0
Minimum do. do	61·2
General Direction of wind.....N, NE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	299

HIGH COURT.—8TH FEBRUARY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

505-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—The National S and W Company Ld vs Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Fletcher and Smith.

529-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Goolam Alli Furrid—Remington Hore and Langley.

699-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Edward Rate-to-be—No appearance.

700-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Khundorao Mooc dwar—No appe rance.

701-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cooverjee Sorabjee Dubash—No appearance.

702-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ruttonsee Lukha and another—No appearance.

703-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Pranjeevandass Tulseydass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

704-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Rowjee Dadaram—No appearance.

705-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Vussonjee Pirojsch ad—No appearance.

706 75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nowrojee Dorabjee Gas.

LONG CAUSES.

141-75—Macfarlane and Sk p cy—Damjee Ludha and another vs Vellub ai Gopaldass and others—Crawford and Bowcy, —Part heard.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Dewallee & Co—L Fletcher—Part heard.

439-75—Ba krishna and B—Ambsidass Tricamdass vs Hanantram Hu de dass—Jefferson and Payne.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSE.

258-75—Khunderao M—Manecklal Atmaram vs Ruttonvaboo, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

For argument on Judge's Summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotom Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith.

556-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hee jebhoy Jeena vs Trebhowan dass Nuthoobhoy—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.

616-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Govindhundass Nurrotumdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coombhai—Fletcher and Smith.

270-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sulleman Latiff vs Dennis Rahard—Lynch and Tobin.

517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Godhowjee Meghjee vs Balmookondass Abajee—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr, JUSTICE KEMBALL.

For Judgment.

603-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji.

SHORT CAUSES.

526-75—Crawford and Bowcy—Godawari Girdharjee Maharaj vs Davidass Purshotumdass—No appearance.

614-75—Jefferson and Payne—Cassum Hajee Mitha vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally—No appearance.

707-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Talchund Ramdval—No appearance.

708-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Goolabchund Navulchund—No appearance.

711 75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Purmanund Bhugwandas —No appearance.

712-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Jeomboy Lalljee—No appearance.

713-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Kanjee Meerjee—No appearance.

714-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Kalidass Megjee No appearance.

8-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Elias David Sassoon vs Hormusjee Pestonjee—Framjee, Balkrishna and B.

10-76—J C Cama—Choonilal widow vs Ladeerabai widow—No appearance.

11-76—Balkrishna and Ramgopa vs Virchund Mootee and others—No appearance.

16-76—Messrs. Fle-lond and Tee warner—Arthur George Latham and others—Shapoorjee Nanabhoy—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjeevundas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani—Part heard.

630 75—K Morojee—Moo arjee Nanjee and another vs Lalljee Narsee and another.

639-75—A Framjee—Ardeseer Merwanjee Sett vs Chimnajee Ragoojee.

640-75—Prescot and Winter—Khooshall Champajee R vs Ristope Sinigia Hanker—In person

474-75—Mr Fletch r—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung H rychund and another—In person.

273-75—Fletcher and Sm th—Nurro'um Crustanji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B.

690-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Muchund Deochund vs John Edward Podger—H Becknell.

567-75—P Kawasjee—Hajee Ibram Feckeer Mahomed vs Haji Mahomed Currim Kachagee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

857-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Pudumsee Nursey vs Chugan Khoosal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Chichester, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Sattara.

FEBRUARY 5.

Woods, Col, Bengal 8th Kings, on leave from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Cripps, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Lahore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 5th February 1876.

The Head Quarters of the Army will be established at Bombay on the 9th Inst.

The following officers will accompany H E the Co-in-C :—

Pr-s Adjt Genl of the Army; Qr Mr Genl of the Army; the Judge Advocate Genl of the Army; the Deputy Adjt Genl of the Army and the Asst Adj Genl R A.

Correspondence of an emergent nature only to be addressed to Bombay.

The Com-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment — 1st Regt N I (Grenadiers)—Lt A Wanshare, 108th Foot, a Candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Su n on probation, vice Kennedy, on civil employ.

Corporal Isaac Young Royal Engrs, employed in the P W Dept, is promoted to Serjt, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862, with effe t from the 16th Jan 1876.

The undermentioned officer has been relieved of the command of 12th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 25th Jan 1876, directing Cap Cathcart, Sty Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing officer, in addition to his own duti s vice M j Reid Offg as 2nd in Cond.

25 h Regt N I I—Regtl Order, dated 26th Jan, 1876, directing Lt Col Chapman, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Wilbraham, Adjt, to officiate as Wing officer, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 17th Idem, and during the absence of Lt Col Fairweather on duty.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence :—

Roy l Horse Artillery— ajor G R Manderson (s Batty F Bde) from date of embarkation, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Erratum—In G O C No 41 of 22nd ultimo for "Corporal Henry urner" read Serjt "Henry Turner"

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The Delhi Camp of Exercise.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—

Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Governme t Orders.

COMMERCIAL—

Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Heads of Intelligence.
President Macmahon's Proclamation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—February 4th, at Poonay, the wife of Mr. R. F. Smith, Health Superintendent, Nasik Municipality, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—February 2nd, at Allahabad, the wife of H. T. Balfour, of a son.

MACDONALD—February 4th, at Madras, the wife Col. R. M. Macdonald, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—HOUGHTON—February 2nd, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan, Mr. Robert William Thompson Assistant Engineer S. I Railway, to Ada Helen Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Houghton.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1876.

THE third volume of Kaye's *Sepoy War* is by far the most deeply interesting part of this great work that has yet been published. It contains the story of one of the most memorable feats of arms in the military history of England—the bombardment and capture of Delhi by a besieging force numbering only one-tenth probably of the armed defenders of the fortified city. The capture of Delhi was the turning point of the Sepoy War. So long as the Mogul capital remained in the hands of the insurgents, it seemed possible that the handful of Englishmen in Hindostan might be worsted in the tremendous struggle in which they were engaged, and that from Calcutta to Lahore every vestige of English rule might be swept away. To Delhi, therefore, the eyes of all men were turned with an intense and painful anxiety; and, as the slow months wore on from May till September, and still the small English force on the Ridge could do little more than hold its own against the incessant assaults of the enemy, even the Governor General, with all his marvellous power of self-restraint, raised the piteous cry, "Take Delhi, or India is lost." The capture of the city accomplished all that had been hoped from it. It broke the neck of the rebellion, made British authority once more supreme in the North-West Provinces, and limited the work of reconquest to the subjugation of the rebels of Oude and Central India. It is right, therefore, that the names of the men who took Delhi should be as "freshly remembered" as those of the "heroes of Waterloo;" and one great merit of Sir John Kaye's third volume is that a concientious attempt is made in it to show to whom England was really indebted for the triumphant issue of an apparently desperate enterprise. Sir John makes a touching reference in his Preface to his own failing health, which compelled him last year to suspend for many months his literary labours; but, though his account of the storming of Delhi itself seems to us to be wanting here and there in vigour and animation, there is no sign of waning strength in the Historian's estimate of the share taken in the work by the several leaders of the British force. The narrative effectually dispels the notion that to the Commander-in-Chief, General Wilson, belongs the credit of taking Delhi. Sir John Kaye shows that the General shrank from making an assault without the co-operation of a force from below Delhi, and that, when pressed by Colonel Baird Smith, the Chief of the Engineers, to "run the hazard of the die," on the ground that no succours could be looked for, and that to stand still was as ruinous for the besieging force as to attack the city and be repulsed, the General frankly threw the whole responsibility on the Engineers, protesting all the time that they could not hope to succeed. Colonel Baird Smith eagerly accepted this responsibility, knowing that the feeling of the whole army would be with him; and Nicholson, in a letter to Sir John Lawrence, dated Sept. 11, wrote :—"Wilson has made everything over to the Engineers, and they and they alone will deserve the credit of taking Delhi. Had Wilson carried out his threat of withdrawing the guns, I was quite prepared to appeal to the army to set him aside and elect a successor." It is fortunate that this emergency did not arise, though, we believe, Nicholson's appeal would have been successful, for the whole army was animated with his own adventurous and confident spirit. After the breaches had been stormed and a lodgment effected in the city on the 14th of September, Wilson's hesitation again nearly lost the advantage that had been won. The heavy loss suffered in the assault, and the terrible calamity of the want of Nicholson's inspiring presence—he having been mortally wounded in an attempt to carry the Lahore Bastion—had checked the ardour of the troops, and Wilson was not the man to inspire them with fresh energy. He rode down to the city in the afternoon, and took up his quarters in Skinner's house, where he sat "balancing himself in a chair, with his face to the wall, on which his feet rested; and his first thought was that the only hope of preserving his army from utter destruction was to withdraw his columns to their old position on the Ridge." But Baird Smith again intervened to save the Empire. "He was at Wilson's elbow, near Skinner's house, when the General put the critical question as to what was then to be done—asking whether he thought we could hold what we had taken. The answer of the Chief Engineer was prompt and decisive, 'We *must* do so.' The General, who had before bowed to the decision of a man whose genius he could not but recognize, though he disliked his obstinacy, did not now oppose the suggestion." Further on in the narrative, Kaye says of Nicholson, who lay dying for nine days at the Camp on the Ridge :—"On one occasion, the vehement impetuosity of his passionate nature broke through all restraints. When told that there had been some talk of retiring, the dying hero exclaimed, 'Thank God, I have still strength enough to shoot that man.'" The three long days of inaction which followed the 14th of September, and which left the rebels in possession of the chief part of the city, ought, we think, in fairness to be laid to the charge of the General. Sir John Kaye says truly that English troops are apt, after an assault, to get out of hand, and that they do not particularly like street fighting; and General Wilson, in his letters, laments the demoralization of the troops caused by their readiness to give way to the temptation of drinking the wines and spirits left by the rebels in their way, and roundly declares that some of the European soldiers were guilty of the misconduct of refusing to follow their officers. But British soldiers will follow anywhere when they are well led; and it does not appear to have occurred to the General that it was his duty to set a personal example by at least showing himself among the troops, whose most trusted leaders, Nicholson, Chamberlain, Reid, and others, were all away at the Camp. It appears probable that no progress would have been made even on the 18th if Baird Smith's right-hand man, Captain Alexander Taylor, who also had been wounded and forced to leave the city for two days, had not come back and suggested a plan of operations which speedily gave the force possession of the whole city. All that the General in chief seems to have done was to make the triumph of the English less prompt and thorough, and the retribution exacted from the insurgents less complete. Sir John Kaye's courage in exposing this truth cannot be too warmly applauded.

We cannot follow Sir John Kaye with so much pleasure when he leaves the plain path of History and takes to moralizing. In dealing with the episode of Hodson's capture of the Delhi Princes, for instance, he thinks it his duty to speak of Hodson as a man of truculent and sanguinary disposition, "who might have grown into something good and great, had years which bring the philosophic mind, taught him the might of mildness and the glory of forbearance." Such a remark is worthy, for its feebleness, of a philanthropist of the East India Association; and Sir John Kaye only makes it because it is a trick or habit of mind with him, as with so many Anglo-Indians, to repeat the shibboleth of brotherly love whenever they can do so with impunity. Hodson, it will be remembered, went out to Hoomayoon's Tomb one day and brought in the old King of Delhi a prisoner. The next day he went out again to the same place, and seized three of the Princes who had taken an active part in the massacre of English Residents at Delhi in May. On the road back to Delhi, Hodson, fearing as he said a rescue from the crowd that pressed on him and his troopers, deliberately shot the Princes and took their corpses into the city, where he ordered them "to be flung out and exposed to public view in front of the Kotwallie, and there they remained till the bodies rotted and stank, and it was necessary, for health's sake, to bury them." Sir John Kaye admits that at the time "some of the best and wisest of our countrymen looked with excited approval upon what they came afterwards to regard with calm regret. And, although Hodson at one time believed that the whole nation would rejoice, I may aver without hesitation that the general feeling in England was one of profound grief, not unmingled with detestation. I never heard the act approved. I never heard it even defended." Sir John's recollection is, we think, at fault in this case, as it is when he denounces the Calcutta newspapers for their "ferocious" leading articles, without doing them the justice to point out that the leaders in the London newspapers, and particularly in the *Times*, were quite as ferocious. That he has a bias against Hodson is clear from his assertion that that gallant officer "would fain have ridden into Delhi with the head of Behaudur Shah at his saddle-bow." That it would have pleased Hodson to shoot the old King is possible; but the fact that, resisting this inclination, he brought his prisoner in alive, is surely evidence in support of the theory that he only shot down the Princes the next day because he was afraid they might be rescued. The danger Hodson ran may be inferred from the rough greeting Wilson gave him when he brought in the King :—"Well, I am glad you have got him, but I never expected to see him or you again." General Wilson, at all events, had "the philosophic mind" which years bring, as he had shown during the progress of the siege and capture of the city; and the only comment he made on Hodson's exploit was to this effect, in a private letter dated 22nd September :—"To-day Hodson and his Horse surrounded Hoomayoon's Tomb, in which some of the Princes had taken refuge with nearly all the women of the Palace. Three of the Princes, Mirza Mogul, Mirza Aboo Bakr, and Mirza Rezi Sultan, were taken and shot. The two former have been the most virulent against us. *Hodson as a partisan officer has not his equal.*" The treatment, too, of the corpses shows that the General thoroughly approved of what had been done, and thought it a most righteous act of retribution. It seems to us that a great deal too much fuss has been made about this affair. The Princes had been compelled to surrender without terms; and it was for Hodson alone to determine whether he could or could not escort them safely to Delhi to be tried by a Civil Court. The only matter for regret is that such wretches should have had the privilege of dying a comparatively honourable death; but, on the other hand, it is certain that Hodson's simple method of disposing of them struck more terror into the enemy than a hundred tedious State trials would have done.

THE paper on Khelat which we publish this morning contains some valuable information, and affords a clue to the meaning of recent political changes on the Sind frontier. The Government of India has undertaken a task of no ordinary difficulty if it means to recognize and support against the Khan a confederacy of turbulent Chiefs. Such a policy is directly contrary to that pursued in Afghanistan. We do not, however, doubt that the Government can govern Khelat through either the Chiefs or the Khan, if it only makes up its mind to act with sufficient vigour. What we complain of is that a year ago Lord Northbrook would not make up his mind, but preferred leaving Beloochistan to take care of itself.

SOME excitement has been caused in Bombay by the sudden intimation that four frigates of the Detached Squadron, which came here last week to escort the Prince of Wales home, have received orders to prepare with all dispatch to proceed to China. It is, of course, rumoured that England intends to declare war immediately against China; and there can be no doubt that the English Ministry must have received news, concerning probably the fate of the mission sent to procure the punishment of Mr. Margary's murderers, which renders a demonstration of naval force in the China Seas necessary.

A telegram from Aden informs us that the Resident, General Schneider, has concluded an arrangement with the Chief of Socotra, which places that island under British protection. This is only, we imagine, the putting in force of an old treaty which it was not worth the while of the English Government to take any notice of till now, when the Egyptians have begun to talk of annexing Socotra. M'Killop Pasha will find himself forestalled in this case by General Schneider as the French Commander was at Perim by General Coghlan.

WE would again urge on Dr. Weir's attention the very serious increase in the number of deaths from small-pox in Bombay. The question of trying to check what threatens to become a desolating epidemic should be faced at once. It has been said that the cases of small-pox are imported in the pilgrim ships from the Red Sea; but Captain Burton has assured us that the disease has done hardly any mischief at Jeddah this year. Moreover, the cases are supplied by all sections of the community and all quarters of the town. On Saturday morning there were forty cases in the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the small-pox wards were so crowded that it was necessary to pitch a tent. Eight cases were admitted on Friday, four Hindoos, two Mahomedans, and two Portuguese. The following localities each furnished a case :—Dhoby Talao, Tank Bunder, Cheera Bazaar, Cavel, Boree Bunder, Esplanade, Dockyard, and Camateepoora. In the neighbourhood of the Jamsetjee Hospital (No. 3 Registrar's District) no less than twelve deaths were reported to the Registrar as having occurred on Friday.

KHELAT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE political change in the management of the Upper Sind Frontier, adverted to in our issue of the 1st instant, is important enough to demand a somewhat fuller notice than our space has hitherto allowed. In the telegram which we published from Kurrachee, dated January 31st, it was announced that Colonel Munro and Captain Sandeman had arrived at Jacobabad; that Colonel Loch would be relieved of all political duties on the frontier; and that the Commissioner in Sind would, for the future, cease to interest himself in Khelat politics. This announcement, though somewhat startling, ought hardly to be matter of surprise to any one who has attentively marked the course of events in Upper Sind during the last few years. Mr. Hunter has related how for many years Khelat affairs have proved a serious difficulty to the Indian Government; and he has given an account of the measures taken by the late Viceroy to restore a more healthy understanding between the Khan and his nobles, and to maintain tranquility amongst the turbulent frontier tribes. He was, however, far too discreet to allude except in the most general terms to the real difficulty of the situation, which appeared mainly to arise from the fact that the political authorities in the neighbourhood of the frontier were hopelessly at variance as to the policy which ought to be adopted towards the Khan and his surroundings.

The Commissioner in Sind is the officer who up to the present time has been mainly responsible for the policy which has been pursued towards the Khan of Khelat and the frontier tribes. His views, however, have on several occasions been found to be in direct conflict with those held by the Political Officers on the frontier, and by the neighbouring Punjab officials. Sir William Merewether has been a steady and constant supporter of the Khan against his refractory nobles; and has endeavoured by all the means in his power to maintain the peace of the border by promoting the Khan's authority, and by endeavouring to overawe the frontier tribes. Unfortunately, however, for the Commissioner's policy, the Khan has proved himself to be an infamous ruler, and unworthy of the support given. Goaded by his intolerable cruelty and oppression, the hereditary nobles have several times gone out into open rebellion against his authority; and the formidable Murrees and Bhoogtees—the highlanders of the Sind frontier—have within the last few years thrown off all pretence of subjection to the Khan's rule.

In thus supporting the Khan, Sir W. Merewether was merely following the traditions of the able officers who had in former years preceded him on the Sind frontier. It is well known, however, that these traditions were by no means articles of faith with the neighbouring Punjab officials, or, indeed, with the officers who more recently succeeded Sir W. Merewether in the conduct of affairs on the Sind frontier. Conspicuous amongst these officers was Colonel R. Phayre, who, on his return to Bombay at the close of the Abyssinian Expedition, was (we believe on Lord Napier's recommendation) appointed to the important post of Commandant of Jacobabad in political charge of the Upper Sind frontier. The state of affairs in Khelat and on the frontier soon convinced Colonel Phayre that the authority of the Khan was practically nominal; and that the abominable character of his rule rendered hopeless any chance of rescuing Khelat from anarchy, or of maintaining tranquility amongst the frontier tribes.

As regards the disputes between the Khan and his hereditary nobles, the question was complicated, as pointed out by Mr. Hunter, by the ill defined position of the Khan towards his dependents. "According to one party in Khelat, the Khan is the supreme ruler of the State; according to the other, he is merely the head of a confederacy of Chiefs." These two parties unfortunately found respective supporters amongst the neighbouring British political authorities, and thus it has been found impossible up to the present time to settle the dispute or to bring either party to reason. Sir W. Merewether, if we are not mistaken, has consistently urged on the Government the importance and necessity of asserting the sovereign position of the Khan, and of refusing to recognize or to make any overtures whatever to the refractory Chiefs. In his treatment of the frontier tribes, Sir W. Merewether's sole policy has consisted in appeals

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR RICHARD MEADE.

CALCUTTA, 5TH FEB.

In a resolution in the *Gazette of India* the Governor-General places on record the high sense which the Government of India entertains of the services rendered by Sir Richard Meade in his recent employment as Agent to the Viceroy at Baroda.

THE SERAPIS AND OSBORNE.

The Serapis and Osborne leave for Bombay on Wednesday.

The Hastings Bridge will be open for traffic to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAHABAD, 6TH FEB.

Lord Napier, who leaves Delhi for Calcutta to-morrow, will be accompanied by the Adjutant-General and the Quarter-Master General.

The Lieutenant-Governor returns to Allahabad about the 10th.

The appointment to the vacant Mooltan brigade command will be offered to Colonel Richardson of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, failing him Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., will, perhaps, be selected.

Colonel Edward Thompson, Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad proceeds Home shortly when Major Tweedie of the Hyderabad Agency officiates for him.

Rumours are abroad, of various decorations being sanctioned for the Prince of Wales' Staff, Generals Probyn and Sam Browne and Dr. Fayrer are to be Knighted, and Colonel Ellis, Capt. Glyn and others to receive the C. S. I.

There is no prospect of the young Nizam now going to meet the Prince of Wales on his return to Bombay.

No final conclusion was arrived at with regard to the recommendations of the Civil Service Grievances Committee at the last Meeting of the Viceroy's Council. But it is believed that such of the proposals as Government determine to adopt will be communicated to the Secretary of State by telegraph within a day or two.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT JEYPORE.

JEYPORE, 6TH FEB.

The Prince went out tiger shooting yesterday with the Maharaja and two or three of his suite; the rest went in another direction pig sticking. The Prince from an elephant shot one very large tiger, over eight feet four inches in length. The carcase was brought in with ceremony to the Residency, where a large party of native shikarees had assembled.

A grand Durbar at the Maharaja's Palace took place in the evening, followed by a Banquet at which the Prince presided.

The Maharaja entered the Hall after dinner and proposed the healths of the Queen and the Prince.

The Prince in responding dwelt on the flourishing condition of Jeypore and the endeavours of the Maharaja to improve the condition of his subjects. He thanked the Maharaja for his hospitality and also for giving him the opportunity of shooting his first tiger. An entertainment of jugglers, nautch girls and players on musical glasses followed the Banquet. The whole City was brilliantly illuminated

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA; 5TH FEB.

Captain Butler, Deputy Master Attendant, who was drowned at Garden Reach on Thursday evening, was in a small steam launch with a party of Serapis officers returning after dark from a sporting expedition, when the launch collided with the steam-tug, the Challenge. Captain Butler with others fell overboard at the moment of the collision. No other lives were lost.

THE NAGA SURVEY PARTY.

DEBROOGHUR, 3RD FEB.

An additional detachment of 55 men of the 44th Regiment left yesterday in a steamer for Golaghaut as a reserve force for the protection of the Naga Survey party.

THE RITUALISTS AND THE CHURCH OF ROME.

LONDON, 4TH FEB.

Cardinal Manning is supporting the Vatican in examining a scheme for a union between the extreme English Ritualists and the Church of Rome. One hundred leading Ritualist clergymen have repudiated the scheme.

THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

LONDON, 5TH FEB.

Denial is given to the announcement of the betrothal of Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

OBITUARY.—Earl Howe.

THE FRENCH ENVOY TO EGYPT.

PARIS, 5TH FEB.

The French Mission to Egypt for the purpose of assisting the Khedive out of his financial difficulties has proved a failure.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 5TH FEB.

There has been a terrible colliery explosion at Saint Etienne. One hundred and seventy persons perished.

LATEST FROM ADEN.

ADEN, 3RD FEB.

H. M. Ship Briton, with General Schneider, has returned. It is rumoured that he has negotiated a treaty for the possession of the Island of Socotra by Great Britain, the sum of six thousand dollars having, it is said, been paid as earnest money.

N.B.—The above telegram was delayed in transmission.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 4TH FEB.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, with the outward Mails of 21st ult., left for Bombay at 11-30 A.M. to-day.

The s.s. Indus left for Ceylon and Calcutta at 10-30 A.M. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4TH FEB., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	49,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	18,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	12,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton...	104,000	do.
Do. Imports of Surats..	11,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	745,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	145,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London.	68,950	

In Surats during the Week Sales were [illegible] prices generally ½ lower.

LONDON, 4TH FEB., [illegible]

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sales [illegible] unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.

Sibs. do. ..... 7s. 10½d.

40's, Mule Twist 0-11½

3 per cent. Consols for Account ... 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rente 1872.... 104½

The sum of £61,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

Arrival.—Royal Sovereign.

THE DETACHED SQUADRON UNDER ORDERS FOR CHINA.

We understand on reliable authority that the vessels composing the Detached Squadron, now in Bombay harbour, the Newcastle, Narcissus, Immortalite and Topaz with the exception of the Doris and Raleigh, are under orders for China. The ships will not be ready to start for a few days yet.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

The death is announced at Subathu of the Rev. F. Felix, who has been a Roman Catholic Priest in this country for upwards of fifty years. He was allowed a small pension by the Maharaja of Gwalior, in consideration of his services to the Christians in the Maharaja's Kingdom.

The death is announced at the General Hospital, Madras, on Thursday, of Captain Greaves, the Master Attendant of Cochin. He had been sailing for some considerable time, and only last month obtained leave to come to Madras for Medical advice. He was very popular at Cochin, where his death will be much regretted.

The 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment of Foot arrived at Rangoon on Wednesday the 26th Jan. in the Indian Government Steamer Tenasserim, from Fort St. George. They are under orders to Thayetmyo and Tonghoo, to relieve the 67th. The *Rangoon Mail* hears that the latter Regiment will be detained in the Province for some time.

From the latest district reports from Bengal, the continued dry weather is said to be telling more and more on the rabi crops in most districts, and that the yield of some of the crops that have been garnered has been very light. The worst accounts at present are from Chutia Nagpur, where the crops are suffering, the pasturage is drying up, and unless rain falls soon, there will be a great want of water for man and beast.

The *Rangoon Mail* complains that the Imperial Government has made the Provincial allotment of the province only 2½ lakhs. This will go to assist the Government in opening up the country. But considering that the province has for many years past given yearly a surplus of some 60 to 70 lakhs to the imperial Government, we think the latter might be generous enough to increase the amount up to 5 lakhs. This Province could easily spend it on most useful works.

The decline in silver has been steady and continuous since 1872. The figures are—

1872	Average price	60 5-16d.	per ounce.
1873	,, ...	59¼	,,
1874	,, ...	58 5-16	,,
1875	31st Dec.	56½	,,
1876	1st Feb.	54⅛	,,

The price of cotton has steadily fallen in the same way :—

1872	Middling Orleans	10 3-16d.	per lb.
1873	,, ...	9 3-16	,,
1874	,, ...	8 3-16	,,
1875	,, ...	7 3-16	,,

From the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first seven months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, we see that the total value of imports was Rs. 20,30,40,717, as against Rs. 19 96,63,617, and that of exports, Rs. 32,08,38,146, as against Rs. 30,75 84,114. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 3,31,57,285, as against Rs. 4 29 40,423, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,16 35,221, as against Rs. 99,18 562. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 2,43 65,528, as against Rs. 2,48,77,361, and of export duty, Rs. 38,00,113, as against Rs. 27,93,866.

The Burmah Government have at last decided upon raising a revenue by imposing a small fee upon the various descriptions of wood other than teak. We are told by the *Rangoon Mail* that it is principally Burmese who deal in these woods and from some species, more especially *Thengan*, used in boat building and hardly inferior to teak, large profits are made. It is, however, singularly unfair that teak from the friendly Siamese State of Zimmay and other States tributary to Burma should pay duty in Moulmein, whilst timber from Upper Burma arriving in Rangoon is free. If the Moulmein foresters only carried their grievance far enough they would be relieved of such a tax which is unfair on the face of it.

Some surprise was expressed at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, on Wednesday night, the *Madras Mail* informs us, at the comparatively young appearance of the new Commander-in-Chief, and his age was put down at forty-five. As the outside [illegible]e is eleven years the wrong side [illegible]t Commander-in-[illegible]he G. C. B., and [illegible]rant was a G C.B., [illegible]der of the Star of [illegible]Command. Sir [illegible]o G.C.B., after he [illegible]nd Sir Frederick [illegible]erd le Marchant was a K.C.B. at the date of his death. No previous Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency has been a member of the Indian Order.

With regard to the death of Kain, the Jockey, at Calcutta, the Calcutta *Statesman* says that he only came up from Australia a few months ago in charge of "Not On" and "W. F.", and seems to have earned a character for strict sobriety and integrity, and he was looked upon as a most promising jockey; while his quiet, unassuming manners gained him many friends. He was to have returned by the next mail steamer to Australia, where, it is said, he had a mother and sister entirely dependent on him. The *Statesman* adds:—We think this is a case where a subscription might well be raised to show the appreciation Indian sportsmen feel for a deserving man who dies doing his duty, by ministering in some degree to the wants of those who were most dear to him: and we shall be much pleased to take charge of any contributions for that purpose.

The English papers by the last mail announce the death, at the age of 76, of M. Jules de Mohl, a distinguished Oriental scholar. The taste for Oriental studies, which he seems to have acquired in England, he pursued in France, where he was the friend of M. Abel de Rémusat. His first work of note was to finish the editing of the Latin translation of a Chinese classic, the Y-king. The purely æsthetic study of Persian literature was given place to the more scientific research into the history of Eastern Institutions and of Eastern Religions. M. Mohl translated and published the ancient texts that preserve the traditions of the Persians, in the shape least remote from those of the other Aryan tribes. M. Mohl succeeded Burnouf as the Inspector of Oriental typography in the Imperial Press, and as Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Paris.

The Committee which sat at Calcutta to enquire concerning stagnation of promotion in the Civil Service reported principally on the condition of the service in the N. W. Provinces, and this perhaps gave rise to a rumour that Mr. Hope sent in a separate report [illegible] he might very well think that the other heads of the service, especially the Bombay Service required arrangement. But, however that may be, it is certain that the Committee did not consider a change of Pension terms, or indeed any adjustment of circumstances calculated to lead to permanent improvement. The points for enquiry submitted to the Committee were principally put so as to lead to relief of the gentlemen in the N. W. Provinces, which though no doubt a desirable object, will not end a state of things at Bombay and Madras as discreditable to the Government as it is expensive and detrimental to the State.

On Monday evening at about 6 P. M., Sir Richard Temple arrived in the Volunteer Camp at Bailgurriah, the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles being drawn up in review order to receive him. His Honour messed with the Officers in the evening, and slept in Camp. On Tuesday morning Sir Richard witnessed the sham fight, an attack from the North having been made by the East India Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers, and the Cadet Company, which was successfully repulsed by the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. After this the troops were marched past before Sir Richard Temple, who complimented them in a neat speech. To the above information the *Indian Daily News* adds the following:—It is pleasing to observe native gentlemen taking an interest in the Volunteer movement. Baboo Chuckun Lall Roy, a gentleman who, for some years past, has annually given a handsome prize [illegible]hot for, has, we are informed, attended [illegible]and was introduced by Major [illegible]. [illegible]December, a [illegible]Abyssin[illegible] religious [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] decided [illegible]blications of Munzinger, in [illegible]em in a place of honour in the [illegible], and to erect a monument, which [illegible] probably, take the form of a commemorative inscription in the picturesque valley of Verenathal. It appears that besides MM. Munzinger and Haggenmacher, a third native of Switzerland has distinguished himself in the conflicts which have lately taken place between the Egyptians and the Abyssinians. This is M. W. Durbois, of Solothurn, who has attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Egyptian Army, and who held a post in the column which, under the command of the Danish Colonel Arendrup, endeavoured to enter Abyssinia by way of Gundet and Adwa. Durbois, fortunately, escaped the calamity which befel his comrades, through being in command of a detached post at the time when the main column was destroyed.

BOMBAY.

Band Conveyance Fund.—We have received Rs. 5 from Mr. Chubildass Lulloobhoy for the Band Conveyance Fund.

A Warning to Buggy Drivers.—Hormusjee Edulje and two other hack-buggy drivers were on Saturday fined Rs. 3 each by the Senior Magistrate, for plying their public conveyances for hire in a place not set apart for that purpose.

Evading the Liquor License.—A Hindoo, named Mahadoo Tatia, and Sugoo, woman, were on Saturday last fined Rs. 15 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for selling spirituous liquors by retail, without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

A Breach of the Liquor License.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, two shopkeepers, named Byram Goorsad and Mukkun Bhana, were fined Rs. 15 each by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for selling less than one dozen quart bottles of spirituous or fermented liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Examination in Native Languages.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Committee at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 10th instant, for examination in the native languages :—Hindustanee—Lieut. C. E. J. Chichester, 1-2nd Queen's, Lieut. B. Briscoe, 68th Light Infantry, Lieut. J. W. Mircer, 66th Regt., and Lieut. R. A. Montgomery, B. A. Marbatee, Lieut. W. Coles, 15th Regt. N. I.

Thefts.—The following cases of theft were disposed of on Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee :—A Hindoo, named Luximon Gopal was convicted on three separate charges of theft of property consisting of a purree, a dhotur, and a brass *lota*, belonging to three different parties, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of six months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.—Wittogo Tookaram, for stealing a silver anklet belonging to Mahomed Dads, was sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

A Dishonest Servant.—On Saturday last, Soondra, woman, residing at the Kalbadevie Road appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Naris, *alias* Rama bin Keshow Mhadeshwar, whom she charged with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 734, her property. Prosecutrix alleged that accused was a servant in her employ and absconded with the property during her absence from home on the 22nd January last, and she had since been informed that accused was at present at his native country in the zilla of Rutnaghery.

Dinner to the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble.—A private meeting of members of the Bombay Bar was held on Friday afternoon last in the Law Library, High Court, with the object of deciding that some mark of respect should be shown to the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate General at Bombay, previous to his departure for England. It was agreed that a dinner should be given to the learned gentlemen before his departure on the 26th inst. The dinner will probably take place at the bungalow of Mr. John Marriott, lately an acting Judge of the High Court. It is understood that Mr. Marriott succeeds Mr. Scoble as Advocate General.

Missionary Events.—The following missionary events are recorded by the *Bombay Guardian*:—"We have much pleasure in mentioning the return of the Rev. J. Small, Free Church Mission, to Bombay, after an absence of 18 months in Scotland. He returns in improved health though somewhat earlier than he anticipated, in consequence of the death of Dr. Wilson. We understand that the Rev. M. Bourquin, formerly connected with the German Ev. Mission in S. India, has become a missionary of the Established Church of Scotland in Bombay. We hope that he may be much used of the Lord, not only among his own countrymen, but among the native population among whom he is preparing to labour. The Rev. W. H. Atkinson, of the Am. Mahratta Mission has left for America with his family. The long-continued ill-health of Mrs. A. has necessitated this step. We trust that the visit to America may be blest to her speedy restoration. In the same steamer, the following missionaries were also passengers:—Rev and Mrs. J. D. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Cherrington, Rev. Dr. J. S Johnson, Miss C. Swain, M. D., of the Meth. Episc. Mission in N. India, and the Rev. Mr. Brodhead of the Am. Presb. Mission, Allahabad. The Rev. B. H. Badley is to edit the *Indian Sunday-school Journal for India*, the first number of which is now in the press. Its subscription price is to be Re. 2½ per annum, including postage. According to the statistics published (not complete) there are 617 Sunday schools in India, with 1,781 teachers and 32,131 scholars; average attendance, 22,064. The thanks of the Christian public are due to those who have taken so much trouble in connection with this convention.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B. and Staff, who had proceeded on a tour of inspection in the Southern Mahratta Country arrived here from Sattara yesterday afternoon. His Excellency will leave for Bombay on Tuesday next.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 5.

Lord Mark Kerr.—Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B. Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, proceeded last week accompanied by Colonel Warden, the Assistant Adjutant General, and Colonel Pottinger, the Assistant Quarter Master General, on tour of inspection to Seroor, and returned here yesterday forenoon.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Governor.—His Excellency Sir Phillip Wodehouse and suite arrived at Gunnesh Khind, Government House, on the afternoon of Thursday last. His Excellency leaves Poona for Sholapoor by the night's train on Monday next, from thence His Excellency will proceed to Bijapoor where His Excellency will stay for two days, and return to Bombay.—*Id.*

Tour of Inspection.—Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., Commanding the Division, will proceed on tour of inspection to Sattara on the 9th instant accompanied by the undermentioned Staff, travelling expeditiously (under the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief) to and from that station, by carriage dak at the public expense :—Colonel Warden, Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division. All correspondence, &c., for the Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division, to be addressed as usual. The Officer Commanding at Kirkee will be good enough to order the usual salute to be fired at sunrise on Monday morning.—*Id.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, Captain C. H. Eastely, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with English Mails, and the following passengers :—

For Southampton.

Mr J R Arthur
Mrs T G Hewlett and infant
Mr Albert Grey.

For Brindisi.

Sir Lewis and Lady Mallet
Miss Pellew
Mr Colvin
Colonel Woods

For Venice.

Mrs and Miss Yate
Mrs Hallum and infant
Major S G C Hogge
Miss Dawson and friend
Mr H Raywood Jones and brother

For Suez.

The Duke of Sotherland
Dr and Mrs Jackson, child and infant
Mrs and Miss Richardson
Mr and Mrs C S Baylis
Mr William Baylis

THEFT AND MISAPPROPRIATION OF POSTAL LETTERS BY A TRAVELLING POST OFFICE CLERK.

On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a post office clerk, named Nusserwanjee Dinshaw, was charged with stealing, appropriating or wilfully secreting certain letters, the property of the Bombay Post Office.

Mr. J. H Cornwall deposed—I am a superintendent of travelling post offices, Bombay division and reside in Rampart Row, Bombay. I know the prisoner Nusserwanjee Dinshaw. He is a sorting clerk in the Travelling Post Office and does duty between Bombay and Poona. In consequence of information I received two or three days ago, my suspicions were aroused concerning the prisoner and I went to Mr. Inspector Reid on Thursday, the 3rd instant. Mr. Reid came to me at the Post Office yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The prisoner was there. I spoke to the prisoner and afterwards the prisoner took me and Mr. Reid to a house near Mody Bay, when the prisoner's boy was searched by Mr. Reid, but nothing was found. Afterwards the prisoner's herson was searched and then these three letters (produced) were found in an inner coat pocket; they had been opened. One of the letters contained this bounder (produced.) These letters must have come into the prisoner's hand on the 3rd instant, and ought to have been forwarded on by him to the parties to whom they are addressed. I charge the prisoner Nusserwanjee Dinshaw with stealing letters sent by post under section 48 of Act 14 of 1866, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

Cross examination by prisoner reserved.

At the stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday, the 9th instant, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

We have been requested to published the following letter :—

Bombay, 21st January 1876.

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—We the undersigned ship masters most humbly beg to bring to the notice of the Committee of the [illegible] that we observed in to-day's [illegible] of the [illegible] as it will greatly inconvenience the majority of the ship masters visiting this port, the distance being a mile further away from the shipping than it is at present. Mazagon no doubt is a suitable place for supplying water to the P. and O. steamers only.

Instead of taking the pipe to the above place why is it not brought down to Moody Bay—a central position for all ships and steamers.

We shall esteem it a favour if you will give this your kind attention.—We have, &c.,

(Signed) W. Newman, s. s. Rhido; Joseph Brown, s. s. Timor; Rich. Bainton, Good Hope; Alex. Forshawe, ship Glenhaven; J. G. Pratt, Barque Corsado; W. J. Wooldridge, Warren Hastings; A. Webster, Ship Beuclench; James Fullerton, Aldergrove; James Dawson, Morayshire; James Moddrib, Benefactress; G. E. Dunn, Abersman; A. J. Philip, Varuna; O. R. Young, Victoria Cross Wm. Pendergrast, Antrim; P. L. Rhode, Manzaleh; J. B. Andrew, Rajpoot; Henry Gibbs, Socloo; W. Johnson, Emperor; J. J. Elford, s. s. Othello.

As the matter is one of importance to the shipping interests of this port, I shall be glad to receive any suggestions which may be offered by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. M. THATTI,
Mamlatdar of Nasik.

THEFT BY A SEAMAN.

Thomas Dorne, a European seaman of H. M.'s ship Narcissus, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing two glass tumblers, the property of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. He was further charged with assaulting Constable Atkinson while in the execution of his duty.

The circumstances of the case are briefly these :—The prisoner and another seaman it appears were seen on the evening previous leaving the second class refreshment room of the Apollo Bunder with a tumbler under each of their arms. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Kerner, a part proprietor of the refreshment rooms, who, on going out in order to recover the tumblers, found the prisoner in the act of getting into a boat with both the tumblers in his hand. Mr. Kerner demanded the tumblers from the prisoner which he refused to give up, stating he had purchased them from the town. Prisoner was handed over to Constable Atkinson, who was then doing duty on the bunder. On Mr. Atkinson enquiring of the prisoner as to how he came into possession of the tumblers, prisoner said he had got them from the Royal Oak Tavern. The constable took possession of the tumblers, and requested prisoner to accompany him to the police station. He accompanied him for a short distance and then refused to go further unless the constable gave up the tumblers to him. A scuffle ensued, which ultimately ended in the prisoner being handcuffed and conveyed to the police station.

The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the statement made by the prisoner, which was to the effect that he was the worse for liquor and was not aware of what had happened, and that a little drink generally set him mad, remanded the prisoner to jail till to-morrow in order that he might ascertain what character the prisoner bears on board his ship.

BURYING A CHILD ALIVE.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice West and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, there were three cases of murder disposed of, which were as follows :—

THE QUEEN VS. NABI WALAD MUKAPA.

This was a case of murder in which the accused Nabi Walad was tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dharwar on the 10th January last, before E. Cordeaux, Esq., Acting Session Judge, of having committed murder by causing the death of a child, named Imaum Wallad Rostum, on the 9th December, 1875, at Habli, Yaoks Hubli, in the session division of Dharwar, and was sentenced to death, which sentence is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The accused it appears made a confession to the fact that he had thrown the child Imaum into a well, and it was in consequence of the prisoner's own statement that the drowned body of the child was discovered in the well, and that the property stolen by him from the child's person was recovered.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence of death passed on Nabi Wallad Mukapa.

THE QUEEN VS. GAMAN, WIFE OF HATHI LALA.

This was a case of child murder in which the accused Gaman, woman, was tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad before W. H. Newnham, Esq., on the 7th January last, of having committed murder by causing the death of her own daughter, a child about one year old, at Bhisvada, Taluka Mandwa, in the district of Ahmedabad, and was sentenced to death, which sentence is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The prisoner Gaman appears to have made a full confession to having committed the crime she is charged with, by having throttled her child before eloping with a man named Odhar, and the evidence of three persons goes to prove that the child was strangled.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence of death passed on Gaman, wife of Hathi Lala.

THE QUEEN VS. KUSHABA BIN BHAWANRAO AND TWO OTHERS.

This was a case of murder in which the three accused Kushaba, Lingoo and Babajee were tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum before C. F. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, on the 11th January last, of having committed murder by causing the death of Pursya the Ajra, at Bhivasi, in the district of Belgaum, on the 8th September 1875, and were each of them sentenced to death, which sentence is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The circumstances of this murder are briefly these: It appears that on the 8th September the deceased Pursya, a boy about 14 years of age, left home with knowledge of its mother Renu to go to a house of a friend to ask for some Indian corn, from which place the child never returned. The parents became alarmed, enquiries by the Police ensued. The three prisoners were consulted who made statements of having seen the child on the day in question. Not a breath of suspicion was raised against them until the 12th September. On certain information given by one Apa Shadye the three prisoners were arrested, when all three subsequently pointed out the spot where they had hid the ornaments deceased Pursya was wearing when he disappeared, and ultimately also told where they had buried the body of the boy after killing him, and the body was shortly recovered from a dust heap much decomposed; but the jurors considered that the boy had been strangled, hence the charge and conviction.

Their Lordships upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the Lower Court, commuted the sentence of death passed on Kushaba bin Bhowanrao, Lingod bin Poyajee and Babajee bin Poyajee to transportation for life in each instances.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVARI AT NASIK.

A bridge to connect Nasik with Panchavati is keenly desired by pilgrims and persons visiting the Godavari temples. Communication during part of the year is difficult, dangerous, and sometimes is actually stopped. The undersigned, therefore, with the approval of the Collector of Nasik, Gilbert Elliot, Esquire, has established a subscription list to raise funds for a bridge across the river from a point nearly opposite the Kuppurthala fountain to Naro Shunker's temple.

2. The ghauts and temples which adorn the banks of the Godavari here were constructed by the liberality of the public at immense cost, and the proposed bridge elegantly finished would add much to what is now one of the prettiest places in India. Nasik being a place of high classic renown naturally attracts to it crowds of pilgrims and visitors every year, but as the mythological scenes, as well as most buildings of interest and architectural importance are situated in Panchavati, much hardship and inconvenience to persons crossing the river would be removed by the bridge.

3. The undersigned confidently appeals to the liberality of the whole public of India and invites liberal contributions.

4. Persons subscribing sums enough to cover the expenses of one or more arches of the bridge will if so disposed, have their names engraved on the arch stones as a memorial of their munificence.

5. All subscriptions should be sent and communications addressed to the undersigned.

6. It is intended also to build the bridge so as to render the water of the river purer than it now is.

C. M. THATTI,
Mamlatdar of Nasik.

AN ENGLISH HADJEE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Akola, which arrived in Bombay last Saturday night, brought with her the third European Hadjee who has voluntarily risked the dangers and hardships of the pilgrimage to Mecca—Mr. Alfred H. Browne, who was until the time of his departure on this tedious journey a member of our reporting staff.

Mr. Browne has brought with him a budget of notes of his visit to this remarkable city, a place so little known to Europeans. He has specially noticed the subject of which "Hadjee" (Captain) Burton treated in our last issue—the miserable sufferings of the Hindee Hadjees who leave our shores unprovided either with the food and other things that are absolutely essential for the preservation of their lives during the hadj, or the means of procuring them. By a strange coincidence when Mr. Browne returned to Jedda from Mecca, he met Captain Burton who performed the hadj some two and twenty years ago, and is at present in Bombay having arrived, from Jeddah in the s.s. Calypso a few days ago.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd Instant.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police dated 20th December, drawing attention to the unprotected state of the Boat stairs at Apollo Bunder and reporting the death of a man belonging to the Troop-ship Crocodile by his having fallen over the Bunder head on 19th December.

Resolution.—The Commissioner of Police should be informed that the Trustees consider the Apollo Bunder is guarded as well as is possible under the circumstances. Owing to the rise and fall of the tide a railway could not be placed along the outside of the stairs without interfering with traffic.

Submitted correspondence with G. I. P. Railway officials forwarded by the Chief Engineer regarding the formation of a road across Waree Bunder. It has been circulated amongst the Trustees.

Read also Government Resolution dated 1st February informing the Trustees that until the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s workshops have been completed, and the land now held by that Company at Waree Bunder has been resumed by Government, the difficulties connected with the opening of the proposed road would be so great that Government are of opinion no action should be taken in the matter at present.

Further, that when the land becomes available, it will be necessary to consider the question of funds for the construction of the road, as at present there is very little prospect of Government being in a position to contribute to the work.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Resolution of the Town Council dated 25th January, forwarded in reply to an enquiry made, intimating that as the Municipality has provided for the lighting of some of the roads on the Port Trust Estate, the Council consider that Rs. 15,000 is a sufficient rebate for the year.

Resolution.—The rebate offered should be accepted.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt.)

THE BANK FORGERY BY PARSEES.

Eduljee Byramjee Gudiallee and Ardaseer Lowjee Sethna, the prisoners in this case were put up to receive sentence.

The first prisoner when asked if he had anything to say, said—This is my first offence and I am very sorry for it, and I pray Your Lordship to show mercy towards me.

His Lordship then sentenced them as follows :—Edulje Byramjee Gudiallee, —You have pleaded guilty to the charge of having forged two cheques—one for Rs. 21,000 upon the Shanghai and Hongkong Bank and one for Rs. 25,000 on the National Bank—purporting to be drawn by Messrs. Gaddum and Co. You have done so, as it appears, by making use of the services of the second prisoner, who was a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., and it is difficult to conceive any circumstances which could mitigate the offence of which you have been guilty. I need scarcely state it is an offence of a very serious nature in a commercial community like that of Bombay, and I have had very serious doubts whether I ought not to inflict on you the extreme punishment which the Code assigns to this offence, viz., transportation for life; but as it is your first offence, and as there does not appear to be anything against you in the records of this Court, your sentence will be rigorous imprisonment for 10 years.

You, Ardaseer Lowjee Sethna, have pleaded guilty to the abetment of this offence; and your counsel pleaded in mitigation of sentence that you were very young. You are somewhat younger than the other prisoner, but you are quite of an age to understand the heinousness of the offence which you have abetted, and, moreover, you were in the employment of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.—No ignorant person, but perfectly conscious of the offence which you were committing. I may tell you that you are liable to have the same punishment inflicted upon you as the other prisoner, but having regard to the fact that you were under his influence, though I don't feel quite certain of it, I must assume that you have played a somewhat secondary part in the commission of the crime.—I shall pass on you a sentence of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

INCENDIARISM.

Dhondee Jottee, a Hindoo, was charged with committing mischief by fire to the amount of Rs. 100 or upwards. Mr. Inverarity prosecuted, and Mr. Purcell defended the prisoner. The evidence was to the effect that on the afternoon of the 14th of January, the prisoner was seen to set fire to a large quantity of hay, or grass, on the Warree Bundar, and then run away. A considerable amount of hay was destroyed, and upwards of a lakh of rupees' worth being stacked there, a much larger quantity must have been burned if it had not been for the prompt and efficient exertions of the Fire Brigade. The motive alleged for the offence was that the prisoner wished to destroy the hay in the interests of his master, a hay and grass dealer, who had his stores elsewhere, because the destruction of so large a quantity would have the effect of considerably increasing the price of the material remaining in the town.

Before the case for the prosecution was completed and after the court adjourned for tiffin, one of the jurors, Mr. Bomonjee Cursetjee Ashburner, took suddenly ill in the jury-room. Dr. Sidney Smith examined him and reported to the judge that the juror was not, in his opinion, in a fit state to go on with the hearing of the case. Mr. Bomonjee, in answer to his Lordship, stated that he had written to the Deputy Sheriff to excuse him from attendance on the jury. He was suffering from rheumatic pains and felt his extremities cold, and did not think he could sit out two or three hours longer. His Lordship thereupon adjourned the case till Thursday next, hoping that on that day Mr. Bomonjee would feel better. The jury were discharged and told to return on Thursday.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS.

Ramchunder Anuntram and Bucktaver Seetaram were charged with theft of three diamonds, the property of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended.

The facts of the case were only recently given at length in our police court reports. It appears that Sir Charles Forbes and Co., amongst other business acted for the sale of Diamonds. On Wednesday the 12th January 1876, the prisoners and one Topunmull, a sort of broker, went into the prosecutors' office and told one of the principal clerks that they desired to purchase diamonds. They were taken to Mr. A. J. Macdonald, a partner in the firm, when the first prisoner stated that he was commissioned to purchase diamonds for the Maharaja of Dhond, and that he wanted rose diamonds. A parcel of rose diamonds was opened, but the prisoner did not approve of it. A second packet of 73 rose diamonds was next opened and of this the prisoner approved. It was then sealed up with the seal of the firm and kept aside with a memo containing the weight and price. Three packets of brilliants were then successively shown. The price was not agreed upon, and the prisoners left, promising to return the next day with the money for the diamonds. Two or three days passed away, and as they did not return, Mr. Macdonald's suspicions were excited. The register of diamonds, containing the weights and other particulars of each packet, was opened and compared with the packets that had been shown to the prisoners. It was then discovered that two diamonds and a brilliant were missing, and that the weight of two of the packets was short. A report was made to the police, who used their best exertions in finding out the prisoners. They were found in a room in the native Town. They said that one Toolseeram, who was not charged, was not there; yet the police, on searching an inner room, found him there. The prisoners then confessed and said they had sold one of the diamonds and that the first prisoner described how much money out of the proceeds of the sale he had distributed among the two other persons who were present there. That money was found upon them.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Manockjee Muncherjee, a consignment clerk in the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, stated that he remembered the day when the prisoners, in company with a man, named Topunmull, came to the office and asked the witness to show them some diamonds. Prisoner No. 1 told him that he represented the Raja of Dhond, who wanted to purchase a number of diamonds in order to make a necklace for his wife, weighing 100 carats, also to embroider cloth sewing the diamonds in the border, and for this purpose they wanted rose diamonds and brilliants. The witness went to Mr. Macdonald and told him that the prisoners had come to purchase some diamonds. Mr. Macdonald showed them some, and those that they had approved of were signed and sealed by prisoner No. 1 and put by. They approved of two packets—one containing rose diamonds, and the other brilliants. After the diamonds were sealed the prisoner left and promised to call the next day, Thursday, but they did not do so. Neither did they call on the following Fri

of these first congratulations was soon darkened by the gloomy thoughts of their diminished ranks. They had done their work nobly and well; but how many brave men and good soldiers had been left, dead or dying, behind them; how many friends and comrades had been lost to them since the dram had been served out in the early morning. The enemy fought well to the last, and the bloody instructions which we had taught, were returning to plague the inventors. Alas! for our shattered columns.

It was not until after the flag had been planted on the Cabul Gate that Nicholson joined the Second Column. He had diverged from the intended line of advances to suppress a brisk fire of musketry, from some houses on his left flank, between the Cashmere and the Moree Bastions, which was severely harrassing his people. Having turned aside for the reason stated, as men must at times under heavy pressure of circumstances, and entered the town he did not meet Jones at the Cabul Gate until more than an hour after the Second Column had reached it. The enemy then observing our inactivity, regained somewhat of their courage and began to pour in a sharp fire of musketry and cannon shot. (f) The men of the Second Column were then resting from their work. Meanderstanding the disquietude of their demeanour, the young Brigadier-General exclaimed, "The men are not in hand." Upon this Greated fired up and said, "What do you want done? Tell me and I'll soon show you that they are in hand." Nicholson then, whose words had conveyed a meaning beyond what he had probably intended, made some wise suggestions as to the positions of the enemy and the disposition of our troops and then went back to join the First Column. Jones had received orders to remain at the Cabul Gate until he might hear tidings of the fall of the Jumma-Musjid; so he got his men well lodged in houses—commanding the approaches and waited for the signal advance.

Meanwhile, a sad misadventure was befalling us in the first Column. Still annoyed by the fire from the Lahore Gate, Nicholson determined to take it, and got together a number of men of different regiments to follow him on this enterprise. It has been said that there were officers, without their men and men without their officers, so that they were "mere rabble." It was a hazardous duty that loomed before them; for the way from the Gabul to the Lahore Gate lay through a narrow lane swept by artillery and commanded by houses occupied by the enemy. If there is one thing to disheartem the British soldier more than all else it is the thought of street fighting. He can receive a charge of Cavalry with a loud hurrah. He can march steadily on the enemy's blazing batteries and scale their ramparts, or enter the breaches in their walls, as though it were mere play work. But he is not used to street fighting. He does not know what barricades may have been suddenly thrown up; he does not know what masked batteries may be erected: and he fancies that every house is full of a hostile soldiery, and that every window is an embrasure, at which a skilled marksman may be placed, and with aim steadied by the sense of his own security. And so it was now. Nicholson's column having entered the outskirts of the city, found itself in a long narrow lane lined with marksmen on both sides, and commanded by some more distant positions of the enemy. It was soon obvious that some of the enemy's guns had been brought forward to scatter confusion in our ranks, and, in our helplessness, to send back the advanced columns to the Ridge. The men were falling fast. Major George Jacob of the First Fusiliers, an officer of distinguished gallantry, received his death wound; but refused to be carried to the rear (g) Captain Greville and Lieutenant Speke, doing duty with the Fusiliers, were struck down(h) and other officers fell disabled and helpless under the enemy's fire. Then there was something of a wavering pause. The British soldier found himself in the position which he most hated. It was not fair fighting. He was in a trap. Nicholson saw it all—saw what was depressing the hearts and checking the onward movement of our fighting men. So he drew himself up to his full height, and with his sword raised high above his head, called upon his men to follow him. To some at least of the defenders of Delhi, that face and figure must have been familiar. Others saw a man of commanding presence, whose position at the head of the column, and whose gestures of command, indicated that he was a great Chief. His lofty stature rendered him so conspicuous, that if he had been a private soldier, some riflemen at a window or on a housetop would have taken a deadly aim at him, and he would have sent one more hated Feringhee to his account. But it was not a single life that he took; it was the life of a whole army.

Nicholson was shot through the body. He knew at once that he had received his death wound; but he begged that he might not be carried back to Camp until the capture of Delhi were secure. This, however, was impossible, and he was gently removed to the Hospital on the Ridge. The surgeons who attended him were doubtful of the final issue, for the ball had not touched the lungs. But he had got the death chill upon him—the worst sign of all; and there was really no hope for him. He could not help chafing, too, under the miserable infliction which had taken him away in the very hour of the grand fulfilments of his hopes, and rendered him helpless as a child. If was a sad addition to his own sufferings to know that his brother, Charles Nicholson, who had commanded the Punjabees, in the First Column, had been brought into Camp with a shattered arm, and nothing but amputation could save him. He was a fine gallant soldier of high promise, but his lofty stature had made him a sure mark for the enemy, and the promise could never be fulfilled. (i)

It was the apportioned duty of the Third Column to enter the city through the Cashmere Gate; and to this end a party of Engineers was told off to blow in the gate with powder bags. The officers appointed for the performance of this hazardous duty were Lieutenant Home and Salkeld. The non-commissioned officers were Sargeants Carmichael, Burgess, and Smith. With them went a party of Native Sappers. It was broad daylight when they started. Leaving Ludlow Castle at the double, headed by a party of the Sixtieth Rifles, they marched on the road leading to the Custom's House, where they opened out: the sappers under Lieutenant Home, and the carrying party with the powder bags under Lieutenant Salkeld—Sergeant Smith bringing up the rear. Forward they went at first unseen by the enemy, straight upon the Cashmere Gate, followed by the Sixtieth Rifles and the other components of the column under Colonel Campbell, and awaiting the explosion and prepared for the deadly work before them. Home, with his bugler, was first down into the ditch. The danger of the enterprise was then upon them. The designs of the exploding party had been perceived by the enemy; and as they crossed over the broken drawbrige leading from the cutet to the inner gate a brisk shower of musketry was poured upon them. But they made good their hazardous march to the point at which the explosion was to be effected. Many were the brilliant episodes of adventure which illustrated the siege of Delhi; but not one more heroic than this. Home had planted his bag, but on Carmichel advancing with his powder on this shoulder, he was shot down by a death-dealing musket-ball. Smith then went forward and placed his dying comrade's bag in position, having also placed his own, and prepared the fuzes for ignition. Salkeld stood ready with a slow match(j) in his hand, but as he was lighting it, he was struck down; a bullet in his arm and another in his leg had sent their death messages to him. In falling, he held out the march and called on Smith to take it. Burgess, who stood next to Salkeld, took the match but could not ignite the charge, Smith then was in the act of giving him a box of lucifer matches, when Burgess was shot down by a bullet through the body. Smith was now alone, or though he was alone, for he had lost sight of Home for some time. The moment was a critical one; but he had succeeded in striking a light and was applying it, when a portfire, which it was thought had been extinguished, went off in his face. There was a confusing fog of smoke and dust as he scrambled down into the ditch, and presently a roar and a crash, significant of a deed accomplished. The gate had been shattered by the explosion, but not with the destructive effect that had been anticipated by the assailants or by those from whom the design had emanated. It was enough, however, for the Third Column, which awaited this signal to advance, and the stirring sounds of the bugle sent them forward to do their work, the Rifles leading the way (k.)

Sliding down into the ditch, his back to the wall, and groping his way amidst the obscuring dust and the mass of fallen masonry, Smith placed his hand on some one whom he could not discern and cried out, asking, "Who are you?" He was answered by Lieutenant Home who said he was unhurt. When the dust had somewhat cleared away they went together to minister to Salkeld; but as there was a fire of musketry then bearing upon them, the gallant sergeant told his Lieutenant not to expose himself, as he would remain behind to tend the wounded. Having full confidence in Smith and being all eagerness to go forward, Home, after giving some brandy from his flask to Salkeld and Burgess joined the column and went ahead. Salkeld at first refused to be moved; so Smith and the bugler, who had remained with him, placed the dying officer's head upon a powder-bag and bound up his wounds, as best they could, with improvised bandages torn from a puggery. Smith then went to the rear to obtain some stretchers, and not without threats and the display of a drawn sword succeeded in obtaining the use of two, a third having been taken from him by an officer of the Rifles. Upon one of these Salkeld, now too feeble to resist, was placed, and sent to Camp under charge of the bugler, with strict injunctions not to leave him until he could have been seen by the hands of a Surgeon. But human skill could do nothing for him and after lingering for a few days the fine young soldier was laid in the grave. Burgess was placed upon the other stretcher and sent under care of a Naick to the hospital, but they had not proceeded far before he died. For these achievements Home, Salkeld, Smith, and the bugler Hawthorne were promptly rewarded by General Wilson with the Victoria Cross. Neither of the two gallant subalterns lived long to enjoy their honours. Salkeld had passed away from the scene of mortal strife before Home, on the 1st of October, was killed by the premature springing of a mine, after the capture of the fort of Malagurh. And the explosion well-nigh cost us, in the sequel, another life, which would have been greatly mourned. George Cheseny, who was Brigade Major of Engineers, and one of the most promising of the younger officers of that noble Engineer Corps, (l) went, after the explosion, with a party of sappers to restore the broken bridges, of which mention has been made. Whilst making for the gate, a heavy shell from one of the enemy's batteries at Kishenguuje burst in the air, some twenty yards off, severely wounding Chesney, who received a sbrapnel bullet though his right side and in his arm. (m) Kenny of the Artillery, whose Native troop had withstood all trials and temptations and shone forth with conspicuous loyalty from first to last, (n) met the Engineer as he was returning. Then he and Fulton of the Artillery finding that the wounded man with some assistance could walk, helped him on to Ludlow Castle, whence he was conveyed to Camp, and by the skill and care of the surgeons saved to do good service to the State.

(To be continued.)

(f) "The Lahore Bastion kept up a steady fire on us from a twelve pounder, which we could not silence, and a couple of guns were brought to bear on us from a side street; but fourteen men of the Seventy fifth ran down and took one of them; the other was taken away, and we received no further molestation from that quarter. A gun was also brought to bear upon us from the end of the long straight street which led down directly to our position at the Cabul Gate; and this pelted us throughout the day with round shot and grape. In short our position was a ticklish one."—*MS. Memorandum by an officer of the English Foot.*

(g) See a very interesting letter from an officer of the regiment, quoted in Hodson's "Twelve Years of a Soldiers Life: Again the word was forward, and leaning on the arm of his gallant friend George Jacob was mortally wounded; he poor fellow, was shot in the thigh and died that night. As he lay writhing in agony on the ground, unable to stand, two or three men, mad

(h) "Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

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